## BIG LABOR WAR MAY COME. MASTER STEAMFITTERS BEGIN

PRACTICAL LOCKOUT, The Trouble Grew Out of the How Netwoon the Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Unions and it May Lead to a Contest of Employers Against the Hoard of Walking Delegates.

What amounts practically to a lockout of the union steamfitters and helpers by the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association went into effect yesterday morning. In all about 1,500 men found the shops of the association closed to them except on the condition that they should sign and accept a new agreement, the old agree-ment having been declared null and void by the employers. Very few steamfitters appeared at the shops yesterday morning and as far as could be learned none of them accepted the new terms. new more of the association left the Board of Walking Delegates without a programme, and the fact that the employers had suddenly turned the tables by their flank movement inspired the uncomfortable idea that the United Building Trades, taking in nearly all the employing associations, might decide to make war upon the Board of Walking Delegates. This contingency has been hinted at by employers several times in the recent strikes.

The lockout, or strike, as the men on their per refused to work except on the old terms, affected the shops and number of men following: is & Geoghegan, 587, 539 West Broadway, 250 Baker, Smith & Co., Houston street and West Broad 300, A. Suiter & Co., Wooster street, between Spring Prince streets, 450, ke & Williams, 362, 364 West Broadway, 60, mson & Morris, West Broadway, near Canal

Johnson & Morris, West Broadway, near Canal greet, 20.
Wells & Newton, Forsyth street, near Houston, 120.
Buttaler & Co., Centre street, near Canal, 160.
Hercer Company, 137 Centre street, 10.
Evans & Almiral, 41 Dey street, 30.
Frank Dobson, Forty second street, between Second and Third avenues, 30.
James Curran Manufacturing Company, Thirty-sixth street and Tenth avenue, 30. Besides these, the men were locked out in a number of small shops.

The steamfitters and belpers held a meeting restering forenoon at 147 West Thirty-second street and adjourned at noon without doing anything in particular, to meet again to-day.

The new rules of the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association, which their late smalleress are required to sign as a condition of characters.

The new rules of the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association, which their late employees are required to sign as a condition of obtaining employment, are:

"I. The working day shall consist of eight hours, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., with one hour intermission for lunch. The working day above named shall be known as regular time, and shall be the time actually employed at work.

"2. Regular time shall be paid for at the grandard rate of \$3.50 per day for steamfitters and at the standard rate of \$2 per day for heipers. Fractions of days shall be paid for at the rate of \$35, cents per hour for steamfitters and 25 cuts per hour for belpers for regular time, and double these amounts for overtime.

"3. All work done between the hours of 5 clock P. M. and 8 o'clock A. M., or on Sunday or on any legal holiday, except the Saturday half holiday, shall be paid at double the rate of regular time, commencing at the hour which work is commenced and ending at the hour at which it is completed.

"4. All workman shall be raid at 5 o'clock on which it is completed.

"4. All workmen shall be paid at 5 o'clock en Saturday afternoon for the week ending on the Friday previous. Payments may be made at the option of the employer either at the job or at

option of the employer either at the job or at the shop.

"5. Workmen working outside of the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey Ciry, Hoboken, and Long Island City shall receive their necessary expenses, including board, where they do not go to and from their work daily, it being optional with the employer to adopt either method.

"6. In going from the shop to his work or from his work to the shop, a distance of more than one mile, the workmen shall receive from their employers the necessary fares.

"7. No steamfitter or steamfitter's helper will be employed in this shop unless he agrees to and signs these rules."

The Executive Committee of the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association met yesterday afternoon at their headquarters in the Wool Exchange building, West Broadway, near North Moore street, and insued the following statement.

North Moore street, and issued the following statement:

"The differences between master steamfitters and journeymen "steamfitters and helpers in their employ are the result of a controversy between two labor organisations, the trades unions of the steamfitters and steamfitters' helpers on one side and the trades union of plumbers on the other side. Until within the last thirty days this difference between the labor organisations did not seriously involve the employers of either.

"The difference at issue was as to whether certain work in connection with automatic restrence."

did not seriously involve the employers of either.

"The difference at issue was as to whether certain work in connection with automatic regulation of temperature as installed by the Johnson Temperature Regulating Company was properly the work of plumbers or of steamfitters. As to which of these trades does the work, the employers of journeymen steamfitters have no choice, and it is a matter of indifference to such employers as to which trade finally secures the work.

such employers as to which trace analyst cures the work.

In order to force the question to an issue, the Enterprise Association of Steamfitters and the Board of Waiking Delegates of the building trades notified master steamfitters who had contracts with the Johnson Temperature Requisiting Company that the master steamfitters were violating the agreement by employing non-union men. In reply to an inquiry as to how such violation was occurring, the steamfitters' union made the statement that by subjetting the statement that by subjetting the statement work to parties who was being violated.

"The masser steamfitters claim that the plumbers are a union organization, and that they are so recognized by other unions, and this is demonstrated by the fact that while doing

plumbing work no question is raised as to their regularity. Thus the question of union or non-union labor is not involved, but simply the question whether this particular kind of work belower to the international control of the con question whether this particular fills of work belongs to the journeymen steamfilters or to the journeymen plumbers.

"As to the settlement of this question, the masser steamfilters have not taken part in any way, considering it purely a matter to be settled between unions.

be ween unions.

Master steamfitters, on their part, claim that the Enterprise Association of Steamfitters has broken the agreement by causing a general strike against a firm of master steamfitters without first submitting the question at issue to a committee of arbitration, as provided in the

a committee of arbitration, as provided in the agreement.

The facts in the case are that the delegate of the Enterprise Association caused all of the steamfitters of this firm to be taken away, excepting three men, claiming that by leaving three men he did not cause a general strike against the firm, this being a mere subterfuge and technicality, as all the objectionable methods of a Fike were employed. By the employers the sike was considered general within the meaning of the terms of the agreement, and after notification to the Enterprise Association the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association declared the agreement broken and at an end.

"As both sides to the controversy declare the accement broken there can be no doubt as to the fact, and there being no agreement, each term of master steam fitters involved presented. to its men a set of new rules, in no way objectionable, and, without waiting to read or conforable, and, without waiting to read or conforable rules so proposed, the members of the Enterprise Association have gone on strike.

"There is no question of wages or hours of labor involved in the controversy, neither is there any lockout, as the members of the Master Steam and Hot Water Flitters' Association are ready to employ any of their old men who are willing to go to work and not subject their employers to frequent annoyance and loss on account of petty aquables between labor unions over which they have no control."

None of the members of the Executive Committee cared to talk much on the subject. Henry B. Gombers, secretary of the committee was asked how many buildings were likely to be involved in the trouble.

"It would not be an easy matter to say just at present." he replied. o its men a set of new rules, in no way obje

present, he replied.

"At all events all the buildings where the union steamfitters were at work will be involved!" asked the reporter.

"Possibly a great many more buildings," said Mr. Gombers.

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"Possibly a great many more buildings," said Mr. Gombers.

Asked if the United Building Trades, which is a central organization of building employers, might be involved, Mr. Gombers said that such a thing was also among the possibilities. The United Building Trades takes in nearly all the associations of building employers, including the Mason Builders' Association, the Electrical Contractors' Association, the Master Flumbers' Association, the Master Steam and Hot Water Flumbers' Association, the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association could supply the places of all their men at once from Philadelphia. Should the other trades decide to fight the Board of Walking Delegates, more time would be consumed in replacing their present employees.

The Board of Walking Delegates took no agressive action at its meeting yesterday, and seemed very anxious to have matters amicably stilled. It is believed that the board is in a bad fix at present. At the meeting yesterday a letter was read from Hishop Potter asking the board to appoint a committee to meet a committee of the plumbers' organization at 29 Lafayette place in the evening with a view to arbitrating the trouble if possible. The board acreed to this and appointed Delegates O'Connell of the Varnishers' Union, whiteford of the Bleamfitters Union as a committee.

The Amalgamated Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters received the same invitation elegate. James Crotty and Thomas Chrystie on the committee. Delegate Murray said yesterday evening that the points of difference between the old agreement and the new one proposed by the employing steam fitters were very sink. He thought that matters might yet be atmaged amicably.

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Cowner, Secretary of the Meson Bulldary Asso LABOR TICKET NEXT FALL. gates yesterday.

"The Board of Walking Delegates is no good to organized labor." he said. "The walking delegates are responsible for a great deal of harm. I have no use for them. Talk of the horny-handed sons of toil." I have more marks of toil on my own hands than the walking delegates."

of toll on my own hands than the walking delegates."

The committees of the Board of Walking Delegates and the Amalgated Association of Plumbers and Gasfitters met last evening at 8 o'clock at the See House to talk matters over. The meeting was held behind closed drors. After it was over it was announced that the committee of the Board of Walking Delegates had been appointed merely to notify Bishop Potter that the board would consent to arbitration and that another committee would be appointed by the board to meet the committee of the plumbers, both committees to appoint an umpire. One of the members of the plumbers' committee expressed the opinion that the Board of Walking Delegates was trying to avoid arbitration.

The Mason Builders' Association will meet at the Building Trades' Club, 117 East Twentythird street, to-night and discuss the situation.

BROWN'S RISE PROM THE RANKS. He Buttsted in 1804, and New He Is Second

Lieutennut, U. S. A. Born in Kentucky, educated at Yale, then a private, and now a Lieutenant in the United States army; that is, in brief, the life history of Preston Brown, nominated by President McKiney on March 19 to be a Second Lieutenant of United States infantry. Lieut. Brown is new at Fort Hamilton, awaiting the orders of the Adjutant-General to join the regiment to which he nay be assigned.

Lieut. Brown is the son of ex-Gov. John Young Brown of Kentucky. He entered Yale with the class of 1892. After graduation he studied law for a while, but he longed for the life of a soldier, and in September, 1894, with the consent of his family, he enlisted in the Fifth Artillery, then stationed at the Presidio barracks, near San Francisco. Soon after he enlisted he began to secure from his friends and his father's friends letters recommending him for promotion from the ranks. In March, 1896, he took his preliminary examination at the department headquarters in San Francisco. Four others took the examination. Brown and one other passed. He was then ordered to report at Fort Leavenworth for a final examination on Sept. 1, 1896. There were forty-four other candidates from regiments all over the country. The candidates were examined as to physical and moral qualifications, as well as in arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, engineering, and surveying and mensuration, international and constitutional law, general and United States history, geography, grammar, spelling, drill, and army regulations.

When the Examining Board reported the reclass of 1892. After graduation he studied law

iaw, general and United States history, geography, grammar, spelling, drill, and army regulations.

When the Examining Board reported the result of the examination, it was found that Brown had received an average, in all subjects, of 95.36 on a scale of 100. In law and mathematics he stood first in the class, and in his physical examination he had a standing of 98.

President Cleveland nominated Brown to be a Second Lieutenant of infantry. The Senate adjourned without confirming the nomination. After President McKiniev was inaugurated. Brown's nomination was again sent to the Senate and was confirmed.

While the young man was waiting for his commission he was ordered to report to his regiment, which had been transferred to Fort Hamilton. On last Sunday night Liout. Brown gave a dinner to his old comrades in Battery A in the measuroom of the barracks. Just after all the guests were seated the first sergesent of the battery, Mr. Heifer, presented to Lieut. Brown a handsome sword, belt, and sword knot. The gift, the sergeant said, came from the members of the battery, and it was their wish that the Lieutenant should always wear it. The sword was inscribed as follows: "Presented to Lieut. Presented to Lieut. Brown is a nephew of Inspector-General Breckinridge, U. S. A., and of ex-Congressman Draper of Massachusetts, who has been mentioned as a candidate for the Home Embassy.

OUR TRANSCONTINENTAL HIGHWAY.

Separate the Central and Union Pacific. Washington, March 29.-Senator Morgan bmitted the views of the minority of the Committee on Pacific Railroads in the Senate to-day on the bill to amend the act for the construc-tion of the Pacific Railroad, reported by Mr. Gear, March 18, 1897.

"Legislation," says Mr. Morgan, "that sepa rates the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific railroads into two competitive parts destroys the greatest value and denies to the people the real advantages of the great transcontinental highway created for their benefit and built with their money under the laws that this bill seeks to abolish. A leading purpose in building this great system of railway was to establish a national highway across the continent for Governmental purposes, every mile of which should be perpetually connected with and dependent upon every other mile of road in the system for its commercial value, for the regulation of its operations, and for its control by the Government of the United States as an instrumentality of government, in all its length, from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. These matters should not be cast aside, even to provide for the most honest private demands.

The pending bill, Mr. Morgan says, provides for an agreement with "the owners" of the Central Pacific Without deciaring who owners are the control and the control across the control of the Central Pacific without deciaring who owners are the control across the rates the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific

The pending bill, Mr. Morgan says, provides for an agreement with "the owners" of the Central Pacific without declaring who owns it, and deals with it as if the United States Government is not the owner. In making this final disposition of the property the bill, he contends, destroys the unity of this great highway and proposes to separate the Central from the Union Pacific by an act that Congress alone can struction.

An act of Congress proposing to change the law ought never, Mr. Morgan says, be passed. If this fatal act of separation between these roads has not reached a stage that is conclusive upon the Government, it should be intercepted and placed by act of Congress in the hands of the commission provided in this bill, if it becomes a law. The United States could no more afford to have this great highway pass beyond its reach, as an instrumentality of government, than Great Britain could afford to have the Canadian Pacific, which, in a military sense, is the spinal column of the empire, pass into the hands of the American Government. have the Canadian Pacific, which, in a military sense, is the spinal column of the empire, pass into the hands of the American Government.

"There cannot be," says Mr. Morgan, in conclusion, "a more dangerous political arrangement in any form of proceeding to be employed in the administration or disposal of these railroad properties and franchises than that which is provided in the bill reported to the Senate. No one was ever offered the control of a more powerful and dangerous political leverage than is presented in this bill to the President and his Cabinet. That it will not be improperly used is no reason why Congress should refuse to consider the danger of so grave a departure from the fixed policy of confining each department of the Government to its proper powers and duties."

CITS UNION WANTS A LOT.

Threatens Not Only the County but the St. Machine with a Hold-Up.

THE SUN told the other day of the interpreta tion put upon the Citisens' Union movement by the Republican machinists in New York county. "That interpretation was sound and correct," said an eminent Republican yesterday, "but there is an additional chapter. The Citizens' Union not only hopes to hold a club over the Republican County organization in the matter of a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York with the idea that eventually Mr. Choate can be sent to the United States Senate, but unless there is a change in the programme further demands will be made which have for their purpose the nomination of anti-organization men for some of the offices on the Greater New York ticket and the naming of one of the candidates for Supreme Court Judge, and it is the intention, as I have heard, to endeavor to lay a little pipe for the Republican State Convention which next year is to nominate candidates for all State offices."

Without the slightest question the Republican State machine will nominate its own candidates next year for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor; but the Republicans who declared yesterday that they are acquainted with the purposes of some of the men in the Citizens' Union Committee declared that there is a scheme on foot by which the old Arthur crowd in the Citizens' Union Committee are to insist upon naming the candidate for Attorney-General.

Myben the present Republican State officers were nominated in Syracuse in 1893 no one believed that the tricket would be elected. When their terms expired they were renominated, according to the precedent of the Republican party.

The new apportionment of the State had Republican County organization in the matter

their terms expired they were renominated, according to the precedent of the Republican results action at its meeting yesterday, and comed very anxious to have matters amicably which. It is believed that the board is in a bad as present. At the meeting yesterday a letter was read from Bishop Potter asking the part to appoint a committee to meet a committee to meet a committee to meet a committee to the plants of the varnishers Union, and Nugent of the cannitters. Union as a committee.

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The thermostatic work over which the quarties. He thought that matters might yet be ranged amicably. The said, "employs about eight was all the year round. You see what a terrible matters may lead to."

The thermostatic work over which the quarties, and the plants of the great glories of Senator Plant's political life. His next greatest glory would be the effection of affairs a fight of this kind over the circum of affairs a fight of this kind over the circum of affairs a fight of this kind over the circum of affairs a fight of this kind over the circum of affairs a fight of this kind over the circum of affairs a fight of this kind over the circum of affairs a fight of this kind over the circum of affairs a fight of this kind over the circum of affairs a fight of this kind over the circum of affairs a fight of this kind over the circum of affairs a fight of this kind over the circum of affairs a fight of this kind over the circum of affairs a fight of this kind over the

UNIONS SAID TO HAVE THEIR EYE ON GROEGE FOR MAYOR.

Large Sumbers of Men.-The Men Say They Can Kneck Spots Out of the Se-Called "Tammany" Vote of 185,000 for Brynn. Occasional references have been made to the

estbility that the municipal contest next fall may be complicated by the forces of organfred labor taking an independent stand and running their own ticket. There has been no beating of tom-toms on the part of the labor leaders, as in the case of the Citizens' Union, but the evidences multiply that indicate that the labor organizations will seek to make themselves felt in the coming campaign, not as an adjunct to any of the existing political parties or organizations, but as an independent factor in the fight.

Several employers of labor who have be interested in trying to ascertain the attitude of the laboring men in the coming Mayoralty contest have been conducting inquiries among their own workingmen. Their inquiries were prompted by the fear that the Bryan repudiation issue might be injected into the contest and that the continued agitation would be a menace to business interests. One of these men, who employs 1,200 workmen, said yesterday of the result of his investigation:

caution, for as soon as it becomes known that an employer wants to ascertain the political attitude of his workingmen the latter become shy and are more likely to tell him what they think he wants than what he really to after-the truth. So it was that my anxiety to obtain information was not revealed to my men. Through the means which I employed, however, I learned that the voters in my factory are al nost to a unit in favor of nominating a straight labor ticket for the coming election. Through my men I ascertained that the same feeling permeates the great body of organized labor in the city. They are not saying anything for the public, because the leaders wants to exploit himself as the leader of the vement.

The reasons which have impelled the ising men to think they can elect the Mayor

wants to exploit himself as the leader of the movement.

"The reasons which have impelled the isborting men to think they can elect the Mayor of Greater New York—they really do expect such a result—are many, but they are all based on the notion that if the friends of Bryan and Bryanism stand together in this contest when the other element is divided by other issues and for different candidates there can be no doubt of a favorable result for them.

"They say that the sreat majority of the 135,000 votes cast in this city for William J. Bryan for President last fall were cast by representatives of organized labor and by men who were sincerely and honestly in favor of Bryan and the principles which he representatives that Tammany Hall has no right to claim those votes as in any way representing its voting strength, and they are specially bitter because Tammany Hall, through her leaders, has been welcoming back into the front seats of her councils men who did all they could be compass the defeat of Bryan issue by nominating a gold Democrat for Mayor and at the same time codule organized labor with the idea of keeping it in line for her candidates.

"If found, too, that the platform of the Citicens' Union, which seems to have been drawn to catch the workingman's vote, had not proved very effective. When this was first circulated for signature among the representatives of organized labor some men signed it because it is so Bryanesquo in some of its planks, and for the further reason that they among laboring men. When they found, however, with whom they were associated in an independent political movement these signers

planks, and for the further reason that they thought that it was to be circulated only among laboring men. When they found, however, with whom they were associated in an independent political movement these signers outckly deserted the union.

"What little talk there has been among the men about individual candidates has all been directed to the probable memination of Henry George. Mr. George may not be as strong a man with organized labor as he was when he ran for Jayor in 1886, but, according to the labor idea, he is sound on the Bryan issue, and he will attract to his support, they say, the single-taxers, free-silver Democrats, and free-silver Republicans, and all the other elements that supported the Popocratic ticket last year. "What they want is to have a free-silver Bryan Mayor of New York for the effect his election will have throughout the country as well as to help them in the Presidential election of 1900, when the Mayor will still be in office. Perhaps the fact that County Cierk Purror's Home Rule Democracy are considering the matter of nomination so favorably."

This manufacturer said that he has talked with several others who employ in the asyregate thousands of men, and he finds that the result of similar investigations made by them in their own factories is corroborative of his discoveries. One of these, who employs more than 2,000 men, he said, told him that his employees are looking forward with great interest to the municipal election to be held in Chicago, they say, the friends of Bryan are united in favor of young Carter Harrison, and the opposition is solit on three other candidates.

SEEKING PLUMS FROM M'KINLEY. came Grieved Because a Bryan

Watson Populist Is After a Job. TOPEKA, Kan., March 29.-Kansas Republicans who are applicants for places at Washing on express great indignation because Ab Steinberger, late Secretary of the Bryan and Watson Middle-of-the-Road Populist State Com mittee, is there asking for a reward from the Mc-Kinley Administration and with a good show of getting something.

POLICE PLAYING AT POLITICS? servey City Politicians Said to Want the Sea

of a Democratic Captain. Alderman Rudolph Hartman's saloon, 390 Palisade avenue, Jersey City, was raided on Sunday night by a squad of policemen under in-structions from Chief Murphy. Twenty-five nen were arrested. All except three were admitted to bail by Justice of the Peace Mass. Alderman Hartman, who was not in the saloor at the time of the raid, was arrested yesterday norning, and gave bail to answer a charge of

keeping a disorderly house.
On being arraigned before Police Justice Douglas the prisoners said that they were mem-bers of the Palisade Social Club and were holding a meeting to arrange for their annual picnic. They denied that there was any card playing or gambling of any kind going on. Judge Douglas discharged twenty-two and required the others

discharged twenty-two and required the others to rive \$300 bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury.

It is alleged that the raid was made to gratify a political grudge. Alderman Hartman is a Democrat, and the complaint against his place was made by Henry Donecker, a member of the Republican ward committee. Chief Murphy caused the raid to be made without informing Capt. Newton, the commandant of the precinct, who is also a Democrat. It is further alleged that certain police officials desire to have Capt. Newton retired on a pension so as to make room for a Republican.

OVERTURNING IN DANBURY. to Carry It by 700 Majority-

ley Had 800 Last Fall. DANBURY, Conn., March 29.—Charles Kerr, Democrat, was elected Mayor to-day by 700 majority. The entire Democratic ticket was also elected. Last fall Danbury gave McKinley and the Republican ticket 800 majority.

Liruger's Nomination Confirmed. TRENTON, March 29 .- In executive session the Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Gottfried Kruger and Frederick Adams, both of New-ark, as Judges of the Court of Errors and Ap-peals.

MANHOLE COVER BLOWN OFF. Gas Explodes in the Subway at Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

The cover of a manhole of the subway at Fourteenth street and Third avenue was blown off and shattered to pieces last evening by an accumulation of gas which exploded. The explosion occurred at about half-past 6 o'clock, when the corner was crowded with shopgirls and workmen on their way bome. No one was injured. A horse attached to an express wagon was within ten feet of the manhole when the cover was blown off. It backed and reared so suddenly that the boy driver was thrown on the horse's back, from which he fell to the ground.

Policeman Miller of the Firth street station heard the explosion while at Tenth street and Third avenue. When he reached the scene fames arose five feet high above the manhole. The gas quickly burned itself out. Pieces of the manhole cover were blown as high as the floor of the elevated railroad station.

CONTRACTS ON STRAMSHIP TICKETS. ngers Are Not Second by Them Unless They are Brought to Their Nellce,

WASHINGTON, March 29.-Fine-type provisions in ocean passenger contracts must be brought directly to the notice of passengers if the steamship companies desire to avail them-selvess of their benefit. This is the unanimous conclusion of the Supreme Court as announced to-day by Chief Justice Fuller. The case at bar was that of Grace Howard Potter et al. daughmaid versus the Oceanic Steamship Company. The ladies travelled on the steamer Majestle from Liverpool to New York in January, 1892. On the voyage the hold was flooded with sea water through a broken port hole and their baggage damaged to the amount of \$2,300. For this amount a libel was laid against the steamer in the Federal Court for the Southern district of New York. The steamship company set up in defence the provisions in fine type on the contract for transportation or ticket issued for the passage. By the terms of these the company renounced liability for damages from perils of the

nounced liability for damages from perils of the sea or the act of God, and in any event the liability was limited to \$50.

The evidence showed that neither Mr. Potter, who bought the ticket, nor the young ladies had read the provisions, and, as it was an English contract, the Chief Justice said it could not be held as a matter of law that the purchasers were bound by them, unless the company had taken reasonable precautions to bring them to the notice of the passengers. Whether or not the breaking of the port hole was an act of God, the court said there was no evidence introduced to show that the accident, if it was such, could not have been averted by human forceight and prudence. The judgment of the District Court against the steamship cumpany for \$2,300 was affirmed.

against the steamship company for \$2,300 was affirmed.

The case which was decided yesterday by the decision of the Supreme Court was the result of an accident in 1892 on the White Star steamship Majestic, in which some bargage belonging to Miss Potter was ruined. Mr. Howard Potter, the banker, and his daughters. Grace and Bertha, were passengers on the Majestic on the trip that ended at this port on Jan. 29, 1892. The seven trunks belonging to the young ladies Mr. Potter had marked "Hold," to designate the part of the vessel in which they were to be stowed.

There being lack of room on the steamer, the trunks, instead of being stowed in the hold, were placed in compartment No. 3 on the orlop deck. The baggage on being examined on its arrival in New York was found to have been damaged by the salt water which had come in through a broken skylight. Some new Paris ciothing was completely ruined, as was also the baggage of their maid. The Potters valued their own clothing at \$2,825.50 and their maid's at \$203.

Mr. Potter brought suit against the steamship company to recover this. The case was argued in the United States District Court before Judge Brown. The case was decided in Mr. Potter's favor on May 12, 1993, and the sicamship people were ordered to pay the full amount of damages with costs.

It was contended at the trial by the White Star Company that the responsibility of a ship is limited by the conditions priated upon the back of passengers' luggage beyond £10, unless the excess in value is declared and the freight on it paid at current rates. No such declaration or payment was made in this case.

Judge Brown held that such notices, simply indorsed upon the back of the ticket, but not referred to in the contract nor called to the passengers' attention, formed no part of the contract. They were never resed or seen by the libeliants nor was their attention called to them. The White Star Company appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the United States with the above result. This decision will reserved. libeliants nor was their attention called to them. The White Star Company appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the United States with the above result. This decision will prob-ably bring about a change in the form of pas-sengers' tickets for the White Star line.

SUICIDE IN CITY HALL PARK. German Auctioneer of Washington Himself with Carbolic Acid.

A man wearing a black business suit and clack Alpine hat staggered, as if intoxicated down the steps of the City Hall police station just after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and pening the door lurched heavily against the steam heater. He appeared to be a German. about 45 years old. His clothes were trave stained. Acting Sergeant Cullen asked him wha

" I've tried to kill myself," he muttered. " I've aken carbolic acid." Then he sank into an arm chair near the door. Two policemen walked the stranger to and fro, while an ambulance was summoned in a hurry. The man was nearly un conscious when the ambulance arrived six min

conscious when the ambulance arrived six minutes later, and died about two hours after being taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Letters in his pockets showed that he was George W. Fechner, an auctioneer, of Washington. The letters were from his wife, who had written to him daily since he left the national capital on the 18th inst. They indicated that Fechner was involved in business troubles and was in financial straita. He had been staying in Freehold, N. J., and Greenwich, Cenn., since he left Washington. The police believe that he came from the latter place resterday morning. They do not know where he got the poison, but think that he drank it in the park and threw the vial away just before he entered the station house.

Washington, March 29.—George Fechner, who committed suicide in New York to-day, was well known here. He had been a jeweller of some prominence at one time, having a store under the Metropolitan Hotel some years ago. At this time Fechner was considered fairly prossome prominence at one Ume, having a store under the Metropolitan Hotel some years ago. At
this time Fechner was considered fairly presperous, but he afterward gave the store up and
engaged in business as an auctioneer and traveiling salesman. He lived with Mrs. Fechner and
their 16-year-old daughter at 226 Second street,
Northwest, in a two-story brick dwelling.

Nothing was known there to-night about his
suicide, or the particular causes leading up to
it, except that he had been very despondent
over his business affairs, and this, it is supposed,
drove him to suicide. Mrs. Fechner went to
New York this evening at 7 o'clock to bring
back the body.

New York this evening at 7 o'clock to bring back the body.

The Fechners came before the public recently as the prosecutors of a young German servant girl, whom they accused of stealing a large amount of personal effects.

It appears that while Mr. and Mrs. Fechner were on a visit about Christmas to a Pennsylvania town, the servant, Anna Nieuhauss, fairly looted the house, taking pictures, ornaments, wearing apparel and jeweiry. Part she sold, and she either pawned the remainder or gave it away. When the Fechners returned they had her arrested.

away. When the Fechners returned they had her arrested.

The girl set up the novel plea that her employers had left her with no money to purchase food, and that she had sold the goods to support herself. The case was dismissed in the police court, but Fechner had her rearrested for the larceny of two scaliskin coats, valued at \$400 and \$250 respectively. This case was also quashed, much to Fechner's disguat. It is said that the girl's friends made good the amount of the thefts, but Fechner declared they did not.

WHY BITTNER KILLED HIMSELF. His Mother-in-Law, Who Had Inherited a

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 29.-Joseph Bittner, 38 years old, on Sunday night blew off the top of his head with a double-barrelled shotgun in Smith's woods. He had been drinking heavily Smith's woods. He had been drinking neavily of late, and on Sunday his wife urged him to mend his ways. He demanded a share in an estate which had come into the possession of his mother-in-law through the death of her husband. This was refused him and he left the house saying: "It won't be long before I'll be where the old man is."

Where Yesterday's Fires Were. A. M .- 12:10, 5555 Third avenue, Mary Durett age \$25; 1:50, 34 Greenwich street, John Wol. third street, Stephen Baldwin, no damage: 9:10, 189 West Twelfth street, H. R. Martines, damage 8:10, 189 West Twelfth street, H. R. Martines, damage 8:00: 10:30. National Metallic Company, 54 Lvolow street, damage trifling.
P. M.—5:10, 10 West 183d street, A. D. McCloud, damage 8:200: 3:30. 54 Midge street, A. D. McCloud, damage \$5: 6:45, 53s West Forty-niuth street, no damage; 7:00, 70 Firth avenue, A. Dukle, damage \$55.

ITCHING SKIN DISEASES

Brundy Cunn Tanamann for terturing, alsaguring, itching, burning, and scaly aim and scaly diseases with cost of hair. — Warm baths with Currort as Soar, genile applications of Currorna (clintment), and full dozen of Currorna Hason, and Surger and Danamann comments of the Currorna C

RED ROUGH HANDS "To Constitute Base"



HELENA REATS WILMINGTON. the Little Cunbeat Makes 15.60 Knots in H Trial Trip on the Sound.

New London, Conn., March 29,-The Hel-ena, the second of the gunboats constructed for the Government by the Newport News Ship Building Comrany, on her official speed trial on Long Island Sound to-day developed a speed of 18.80 knots. The Government contract with the builders called for 13 knots, and premium of \$20,000 was offered for each knot attained in excess of that. The conditions fo the trial to-day were far better than usual. There was a good wind from the northwest. and the sea was smooth.

The trial coard went aboard the Helena about 6 o'clock this morning, and half an hour after ward the ship started for Horton's Point

6 o'clock this morning, and half an hour afterward the ship started for Horton's Point, where the start was made. The red flag was hoisted from the military mast of the Helena, indicating that everything was it readiness for the start, and at 8:20 o'clock Commander Todd gave the signal, and instantly the Helena's valves were opened, and she went flying over the line.

It had been predicted that the Helena would show one-half knot at least better than the Wilmington. She reached the buoy at the end of the first lab in 36:30, beating the time of the Wilmington by three minutes. She increased her speed a trific at the next mark, which was reached in 25:26, or over half a minute faster than the first lab and a minute and a half better than the time in which the Wilmington did it. She reached the third mark in 25:16, showing an excess of I minute 40 seconds over the Wilmington's speed on this isb. She did not make as good time on the last lab as was looked for, and the time was 29:25, the slowest lap on the outward run. The time on the outward run was 1:45:40, 7 minutes and 32 seconds less than the Wilmington's speed on the last lab as was looked for, and the time was 29:25. The slowest lap on the outward run. The tide was about slack and the win: still light from the northwest. The Helena carried 180 pounds of steam and an average revolution of 279 to the minute. The highest speed attained was 282 and the lowest 276.

The gunboat came about for the return at 10:42:25. She rolled up the six and three-quarter knots intervening between the first and second mark boats in 26:45. On the second lap the Helena made the distance in 24:17, a 18.75-knot pace. There were 13:4 knots left on which to improve the good record already made. The Helena entered upon it, running steadily and fast. The third iap on the run home preved to be the fast stand was made in 23:44, a pace better than 17 knots. The Helena hal made better time than her stere ship. She covered the last lap in 24:39, making an average speed of 15.80 knots.

The ti

HUNTER AGAIN PAILS OF ELECTION Ex-Senator Binckburn Says the Montucky Bo

FRANFORT, Ky., March 29.-The fifth joint Senatorial ballot in the Legislature resulted today: Hunter, 58; Blackburn, 41; Davie, 12; Boyle, 7; Stone, 1. Necessary to a choice, 60. There were several pairs.

The anti-Hunterites gave out in an interview yesterday an arraignment in which it is said that Hunter and some of his followers have not been disloyal to the real interests of the party in the State and to Gov. Bradley. It is declared that Bradley's work for Hunter was ignored; that promises have been given right and left without possibility of being

A close friend of Gov. Bradley says that the

A close friend of Gov. Bradley says that the Governor is opposing Hunter for Senator because he believes that the election of Hunter would destroy the Republican party in Kentucky.

Chairman Tompkins of the Bribery Investigating Committee has learned the identity of the man who says \$20,000 was offered to him with which to get two votes for Hunter. Summons has been, served and the investigation will begin to morrow.

LEXINGTON. Ky., March 29.— Ex-Senator Blackburn drove up from Versailles yesterday, when saked his opinion of the situation at Frankfort he said Dr. Hunter was already as good as beaten, and had absolutely no chance unless he could take away a number of his (Blackburn's) supporters.
"Do you think Gov. Bradley can be elected f" he was asked.
"I doubt it," he replied.
"Then whom do you think the Republicans

can elect I"
"Nobody."
"Then you do not think there will be any Senator elected this season I"
"No, I do not."

OBITUARY.

Henry A. Vaughn, the former fire adjuster. who has been under indictment in Kings county for arson in the first degree for the past two
years, died at his home, 321 West 124th street
day before yesterday. The direct cause of his
death is said to have been worry brought on by
the two indictments against him. Vaughn was
indicted first on May 24, 1897, for making a
false adjustment of the loss from a fire that
occurred on March 27, 1894, at the house of
Max Gluckman, 175 South Eighth street,
Brooklyn. This indictment was quashed, but in
November of the same year he was indicted
again, this time for arson in the first degree, being accused of setting fire to the house of Alfred
Steinberg, 146 Snedeker avenue, Brooklyn, on
Nov. 18, 1894. Vaughan was 68 years old, and
had been a fire adjuster for more than twenty
years. He was connected with the New York
Volunteer Fire Patrol, and was one of the first of
the old volunteers. He was also the inventor of
a hand grenade. He leaves a widow and four
children. The funeral will take place at his
residence this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

The Rev. Eimer Hewitt died on Sunday in for arson in the first degree for the past two

residence this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

The Rev. Eimer Hewitt died on Sunday in South Weymouth, Mass., aged 91 years. He was ordained in 1829, and in early life had filled charges in Abingtou, Mass., and in 1855 became pastor of the Universalist parish at Weymouth, remaining fourteen years. In 1869 he was elected to represent Weymouth in the Legislature. He subsequently held pastorates at Dover, N. H., and Woodstock. Vt., returning to South Weymouth about 1880. Until within a comparatively recent time he has filled vacant pulpits. Mr. Hewitt took an active part in the significant of the anti-slavery movement, and was a strong advocate of total abstinence. He is survived by one daughter.

Gabriel H. Barbey died at his apartments in

Gabriel H. Barbey died at his apartments in the Hotel Endicott, Columbus avenue and Eighty-first street, yesterday. He had been ill about two months, and death resulted from a complication of difficulties. He was born in France about sixty-three years ago, and at an early age came to this city. At a time when the facilities for the manufacture of wall paper in this country were very meagre, he became a representative of foreign manufactures, continuing the business up to the time of his death. Ho was a member of the Church of the Heavenly Rest in Fifth avenue. Three daughters survive him. Gabriel H. Barbey died at his apartments in the Hotel Endicott, Columbus avenue and

him.

Mrs. Eugenia K. Beales, eldest daughter of the late Eugene Kelly, the banker, died on Sunday at her residence, 35 West Thirty-second street, after an illness of about six months. Mrs. Beales was born in New York fifty-three years ago in the house in which she died. She married James A. G. Beales in 1861. Mr. Beales was the son of Dr. Charles Beales, a prominent physician of this city. He died six years ago. Mrs. Beales is survived by eight children, four of whom are daughtors—Mrs. J. R. Steers, Mrs. Harry Sodgwick, Mrs. Theodore Sedgwick, and Miss Beales. Richard A. Doremus, a member of one of the Richard A. Doremus, a member of one of the oldest Bergan county families, died in Hackensack, N. J. yesterday. He was 78 years old, and nearly sixty years ago he drove a stage between New York and Hackensack. When the New Jersey and New York Hallroad was opened he was its first conductor.

Bernard, the second son of the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of this city, died yesterday after an illness of several wocks. He was about 7 years Miss Annie Ogden died on Sunday at her residence, 20 West Twenty-first street. She was the eidest daughter of the late Edward Ogden.

Saved a Crew on a Sinking Schooper

CAPE CHARLES, Va., March 29 .- The schoone Mary, Capt. Pierce, loaded with phosphate rock, Charleston, S. C., for Philadelphia, sprung a leak about thirty-five miles off Hog Island on Saturday afternoon and went down. The Cap-tain and crew of five men were picked up by a fish tug and brought to Hog Island.

PARK BOARD OVERHAULED.

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS SAY THE CITY HAS BEEN CHEATED.

Extravagance to 1894 and Shortage of Forag Paid For-Clausen Taxed with Letting Con-tractors Dig Up Parks for Free Filling-Leary's Accounts for Bredging Bisputed.

Several months ago, at the request of the Mayor, the Commissioners of Accounts began an investigation into the workings of the Department of Parks. As a result of their labors the com missioners turned in a long report to the Mayor yesterday. It was stated that when the Mayor first received the report in the morning he was displeased with certain features of the text, and he sent it back to the Commissioners of Accounts for revision. The Mayor refused to tell what he objected to, but the report was revised to suit him, and given out late yesterday afternoon. In its present shape it begins with affairs "prio to your appointment of a new board on Feb. 18, 1895."

It says that many men whose services were unnecessary were kept on the rolls at the re-quest of politicians, and that "several instances of this can be given." The instances are no given, but it is stated that the weekly pay rol 1895, was reduced to \$5,302.20 in March, 1895 without any decrease in the amount of work done. The present board has saved \$9,000 year on the recommendation of the Commissioners of Accounts in salaries for engineering work on the Harlem driveway. Great extravagance is said to have been dis

covered in the expenditure of the million dollar appropriation of 1894. As an illustration the Commissioners cite the drilling of rock upor Cathedral Parkway, between Columbus and Amsterdam avenues, which was done by James Dempsey under Treasurer's orders of less than \$1,000 each. There was no limit, the report says, on the distance between holes, and many were drilled that were not necessary. The total amount paid to Mr. Dempsey was \$8,043.70. and the greater part of this, the report says, could have been saved if the work had been let after competitive bidding. As another illustration of extravagance under this appropriation the Commissioners cite the rock excavation on the east side of Seventh avenue just south of Macomb's Dam Bridge, of which 14,900 yards were done by day labor under Treasurer's orders and 7,100 yards by contract. The cost under the first method, the report says, was \$2,222 a yard, while the contract work cost 46 cents a yard. The rock excavated by day work was broken up and used for filling by James D. Leary, who had the contract for building the southern section of the speedway, and derricks and men hired by the city at an expense of \$18 a day were used largely in the work of loading the broken stone on Mr. Leary's scows.

On Oct. 30, 1894, the report goes on, President George C. Clausen of the Park Board gave Joseph Flynn a permit under which, without paying a cent to the city, he was allowed to remove great quantities of earth from a sloping, sod-covered plot in Bronx Park, which greatly diafigured the ground. The excavation covered as pace about 200 feet wide and 400 feet iong and the Commissioners estimate that it will cost \$20,000 to restore the purk to a sightly condition. They also say that a similar permit was given to Frederick Schnaufer, who had the contract for grading Girard avenue, to diafigure Cedar Park, and that it will cost many thousand dollars to put the park in proper shape again.

Many of the prices paid for supplies prior to As another illustration of extravagance un der this appropriation the Commission

Many of the prices paid for supplies prior to 1895, the report says, were excessive, and it

again.

Many of the prices paid for supplies prior to 1895, the report says, were excessive, and it gives a comparative table showing the cost them and what reputable dealers are now willing to supply the articles for. Round shovels, "D' handles, used to cost the department \$7.25 a dozen. Their market value is now \$5.50. No. 14 ostrich feather clusters, for which the department formerly paid \$10.50 a dozen, can now be had for \$5. Cocoa mats, for which the former Park Board paid \$27 a dozen, are now selling in this market for \$11.60. The department also paid from \$10 to \$14 a dozen for bass push brooms, the report says, at the same time that the Street Cleaning Department was paying \$8 for them. F. H. D. Mason, the former purchasing clerk, received, so the Commissioners say, and falled to turn into the city treasury, the sum of \$689.26 which came to him in the shape of discounts on the cloth bought by him for uniforms for park policemen between March 2, 1991, and June 29, 1896. The report also says that in 1894 the department paid for 94,005 pounds of hay 14,398 pounds of straw, \$,120 bags of oats, 980 bags of bran, and \$35 bags of corn which it did not receive, or which had been wrongfully carried away from the stable. This conclusion was arrived at after comparing the Purchasing Clerk's books with the Weighmaster's certificates, and it could never have occurred, the Commissioners say, if there had been a proper system of checking accounts in operation.

there had been a proper system of checking accounts in operation.

According to the report the present Park Commissioners found out that the coal delivered at
the Arsenal was not weighed, and that the man
who ought to weigh it, and who has been discharged for neglect of duty, was in the habit of
certifying to the weight upon the statement of
the dealer furnishing the coal, although the department scales were within a few feet of his
office.

office.

A great source of expense to the city, the Commissioners state, was the faulty construction of the Aquarium, which cost over \$270,000. The present board found, according to the report, that the glass in the tanks was not sufficiently strong; that the natural light admitted to the building was so poor that the fish could not be seen, and that the alterations necessary on these

strong; that the natural light admitted to the building was so poor that the fish could not be seen, and that the alterations necessary on these secounts cost \$\$36,000\$.

The report also charges that James D. Leary, who has the contract for the southern section of the Speedway, is furnishing under the present Park Board an inferior grade of earth for the too soil on his work, instead of garden mould called for by the contract, and that he is being paid for dredging more mud from the Harlem River than he really takeseout. This latter information, the Commissioners say, was obtained by an inspection of the books of the United States Supervisor of the Harbor, who issues a permit for each scow load dumped at sea. These books, the report states, fail to show that many scow loads Leary was paid for dredging were taken to see and dumped. A similar state of affairs, the Commissioners declare, was found in the Dock Department, where the contract was held by the Morris & Cumings Dredging Company, of which Leary owned nearly all the stock. The same man who inspected the dredging for the Park Department was employed by the Dock Board, and a former employee of the dredging company testified before the Commissioners of Accounts that he received checks drawn by that company payable to the bearer nearly every week for nine months, and that he drew the cash and paid it to the inspector mentioned. The checks ran from \$25 to \$50 a week. The dredging company refused to allow an examination of its books, the report says, and the inspector accused denied that he had received the money. From the records of the Supervisor of the harbor the Commissioners conclude that \$5.54 yards of mud reported to have been taken out of the Harlem River by Leary were never removed, and that the admout charged for this dredging should be deducted from future payments.

ENGINEER BROWN ARRAIGNED.

Elevated Road Disnater. Alfred A. Brown, the engineer who was in charge of the train that caused the accident at the Van Sielen avenue station of the Brooklyn elevated railroad on Jan. 28 last, in which Thomas J. Gaffney, the locomotive engineer, Thomas J. Gaffney, the locomotive engineer, was killed, was arraigned in the County Court. Brooklyn, yesterday. He was charged in the indictment with manslaughter in the second degree. The indictment was found on the ground that he had violated the rules of the company, had been negligent, and had not paid proper regard to the signals. Brown has been confined in St. Mary's Hospital since the accident, and he limped when in court yesterday. He pleaded not guilty to the indictment and was released on bonds.

Real and Personal Property Must Be Ame at its Full Value. ALBANY, March 29.-The State Board of Tax

Commissioners is sending to all town assessors copies of a circular again calling their attention to the provisions of the new tax law which has gone into effect. The assessment for this year will be the first to be made under its provisions will be the first to be made under its provisions, and concerted action by judicial and administrative officers is to be made to obtain an assessment of both real and personal property. The circular calls the attention of the local assessors in the various towns of the State to the serious consequences which are liable to result from failure to comply with the requirements of the law, which provides for assessment of real and personal property at its full value. A copy of a portion of a presentment made on Feb. 23 last by the Grand Jury of Westchester county relative to false affidavits taken by persons is inclosed with the circulars sent out.

Awoke to Find His Wife and Money Cone. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 29.-Stephen Baiion of Pine street notified the police this morn ing that when he awoke to-day he found that his wife was missing. She had left during the alight with his savings bank deposit, which he drew out of the bank a few days ago. Mrs. Bal-lion left behind her two small children.

COWPERTHWAITS Reliable Select now at low tar-Carpets. iff prices and use LONG CREDIT.

GREAT LECTURES.

CHICKERING HALL THRONGED TO HEAR AND TO SEE

These Magnificently Elimitrated Medical Lec-tures by Br. Greene-Br. Greene is the Most Successful Physician in Curing Diseases— Enparalleled Success in Curing the Sick and Suffering-Dr. Greene Can Be Committed Absolutely Free-No Charge for Commitmental tion, Examination, Advice, or Medical Aftention—All Are Welcome to Call Upon or Write Dr. Greene—The Sick Can Surely Bo Cured by Dr. Greene's Wonderful Re

Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th st., New York City, is giving his annual spring free course of magnificently illustrated lectures in Chickering Hall. The surprising popularity of Dr. Greene's free lectures among the people is something

In these days of startling discoveries in medicine, it is not to be wondered at that so successful a physician as Dr. Greene, so persistent and indefatigable a searcher after curative medicines, should have wrested from nature the secrets of her most wonderful remedies remedies for all forms and phases of disease, remedies which, as prescribed and administered by Dr. Greene, are as sure to cure as day follows night; remedies so marvellous in their health-giving, curative and restorative powers as to cause wonder and thankfulness on the part of the sufferer from disease who, after using them, feels again throbbing through his veins and nerves the currents of renewed health, restored vitality, a new life, a new hope, a new energy in the lusty and vigorous strength of perfect

vitality, a new life, a new hope, a new energy in the lusty and vigorous strength of perfect health.

Dr. Greene's discoveries of remedies for various diseases are truly wonderful, wonderful because they are purely vegetable and harmless, but doubly wonderful because of their unerring and unfailing power to cure diseases.

In other words, the weak, sick, and suffering can be absolutely sure. If they consult Dr. Greene and use his health-restoring medicines, that they are going to be cured, that they will begin to feel the benefits from the remedies right away and thus be convinced that their cure is not only possible but certain.

This is what the people want. They have experimented enough with doctors and drugs. They have been so often and so bitterly disappointed, tried so many doctors and drugs without benefit or cure, that they have lost faith, simost, indeed, lost hope of ever being restored to health.

To be practically certain of being cured, then, is the first consideration of all sufferers in decid-

almost, indeed, lost hope of ever being restored to health.

To be practically certain of being cured, them, is the first consideration of all sufferers in deciding what physicians to consult and treatment to adopt. And there can be no better assurance of a cure given to any person than the following facts: First, Dr. Greene has the largest practice of any physician in this country among the sick. Second, the vast experience thus gained by the Poeter and his corps of eminent specialists must, of necessity, give a knowledge of disease and diseased actions and conditions of the human body, unequalled and unexcelled by any physician in the world. Third, it is very rare indeed that a case is not immediately benefited by these wonderful medicines and soon restored to sound health.

that a case is not immediately benefited by these wonderful medicines and soon restored to sound health.

These facts offer practical assurance to everybody that a cure is possible for all and restoration to health and strength sure by the use of Dr. Greene's grand discoveries in medicine. Everybody has heard and almost everybody has observed, the marvelous curative effects of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy in blood and nerve diseases. People know perfectly well that Dr. Greene's Cathartic Pills are the surest cure and best medicine in the world for biliousness, torpid liver, sour stomach, and constipation. But remember that these are but two of Dr. Greene's remarkable discoveries; that his wide experience and deep investigations have developed and perfected no less wonderful remedies for all diseases which afflict humanity. He has discovered the cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, tumors, growths, humors, and eruptions. Throat and lung diseases, kidney troubles, temale complaints, seminal weakness and sexual debility yield speedily and readily to these potent yet harmless vegetable remedies. Nervous prostration, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, paralysis, heart disease, dropsy, stomach troubles, children's complaints, as well as all affections of a nervous origin or from vitiated or impaired blood and vitality, are perfectly amenable to this treatment, and astonishing cures are constantly being performed by Dr. Greene's grand medical discoveries.

Another great consideration for the people is to get the best treatment to cure at the lowest price. No physician in the world of Dr. Greene's standing in the profession gives treatment and medical discoveries at his own immense medical laboratory, prepares and prescribes the exact remedies to effect the cure in each case, and the only cost to the sick and suffering is the price of the medicines, which is lower than that of any other physician's treatment when the astonishing cureative results are considered.

He member, the only cost to any one is the price of t health.

These facts offer practical assurance to every-

Dr. Greene will deliver in Chickering Hall grand free private illustrated lectures to men only. These lectures will be spiendidly illustrated by dissolving views, and will contain valuable advice upon those important subjects of a private nature which all men should know and understand, but too often are ignorant concerning. Admission is free to all parts of the house, and all men should attend these valuable private lectures.

house, and all men should attend these valuable private lectures.

This (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock the Dootor will give a free private illustrated lecture to tor will give a free private illustrated by dissolving viewa, thus giving ladies a splended opportunity to understand all those diseases and weaknesses to which they are peculiarly llable.

Valuable hints will be given in regard to preserving health, maintaining a fresh and delicate complexion and keeping a youthful appearance to mature years, as well as other important information. As admission is entirely free, and all ladies are much interested in these matters, there will doubtless be a large attendance.—Adv.

FELL OVERBOARD FROM A TUG.

Finley Not Missed for a Time-Boscaed When

Sinking.

While Richard Finley of Weehawken, N. J., was fastening the storm line of the tugboat Coe F. Young to a Delaware and Hudson canal boat in the East River at Thirty-eighth street yesterday the swell of a passing steamship, which rocked the barge, made him lose his footing and

rocked the barge, made him lose his footing and throw him into the water.

None of the members of the crow of either the barge or lis consort noticed the absence of Findey until they were opposite Twenty-eighth street, when the tug was put about to search for him. The tug reached Finley as he was about to sink, opposite Thirty-seventh street. He was hauled on board with a boat hook and rolled on a barrel, while the tug made for the Bellevue Hospital pier. He was brought back to consciousness at the hospital, but he is in a precarious condition, and it is doubtful whether he will survive the trying ordeal he went through.

Edward E. Britton's Displacement.

Application was made to Justice Van Wyck in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday for an order directing a new election of President of the New York Building-Loan Banking Company of 111 Fifth avenue. Edward E. Britton was a stockholder and director and for three years was President of the company. On March 18 he left his office to get lunch, and he ascertained on his return that a meeting of the directors had been held and he had been suspended as President. Subsequently another meeting was held and he was removed from office without the preferring of any charges against him. Decision was reserved.

This Italian Meant Murder.

Contractor John O'Toole, while superintending the repaying of a part of Belmont avenue in Brooklyn, yesterday morning discharged an Italian laborer known as Frank. The Italian drew a dirk knife and made a wicked thrust at O Toole a breast. O Toole jumped back just in time to save himself from serious injury. As it was, the point of the knife reached his breast, inflicting a slight wound. The Italian escaped.

**EASTER NOVELTIES** 

The interchange of gifts at EAS-TER has become an established custom and nothing is more appropriate or acceptable than a gift in STERLING SILVER. In our stock may be found a large collection of novelties made especially for the occasion.

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